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SAY YOUR PRAYERS IN FAIR WEATHER.

R turning by the Belfast night mail to my distant parish in the North, from the Dublin clerical meetings of the year 1839, I found myself placed opposite to a gentleman whose appearance engrossed, rather than attracted, my most profound attention.

His age, as he afterwards told me, was sixty; and perhaps I should have conjectured as much, though exposure to weather, gales, auxiliaries, and dangers, with a certain air of seriousness which seemed as it were to preside over them all, spoke more than the effects of time, the progress of my fellow-traveller's earthly pilgrimage.

In truth his countenance was such a one as no observer physiognomist would contemplate without interest, or mark its singular and diversified expression without respect and love. The couch in which we sat had scarcely cleared the pavement, and was rolling along the comparatively ill at first way, when my companion addressed me with great ease and politeness. A few minutes sufficed to show that the predominating sentiment of his heart was religion. His conversation was almost exclusively of that character; and, as he poured out the rich stores of the gospel truth and experience from the exhaustless treasury of a converted soul, the night insensibly wore away, and the sun was long risen as we changed horses at the last stage.

Little more than an hour remained, and I must probably part for ever from a man by whose conversation I had been impressively captivated. I felt, as may be easily conceived, a strong desire to learn his history, and thus to fix more permanently on my mind the impression he had made. Accordingly, I asked him whether the turning of his heart to God had been caused by any sudden danger, or merely connected with his seafaring life (he had already told me that he commanded a vessel trading between Liverpool and America,) or was of gradual growth. My question seemed to please him; at least he replied to it with the utmost courtesy, saying, that in the last year but one of the late war, he was wading in port with a fleet of merchantmen till convoy should arrive, being deemed unsafe to sail without such protection. His habit, he observed, had always been exceedingly irregular, to give them no stronger term, and he passed the period of detention in practices he could not look back on without sorrow.

At length the signal to weigh anchor was made; his ship, as were also many others, was so short of hands that he was glad to accept of any person who offered himself, however inexperienced he might be in navigation. At the very instant of departure, a boat came alongside, out of which a tall robust man climbed actively upon the deck, and gave himself in as a seaman, willing to engage for the voyage. The boat which brought him had returned to the shore, and the wind was blowing nearly a gale; but under every circumstance, my friend said, he was glad to get even the addition of one equal hand to his scanty crew. His pleasure, however, was of short duration, for the new comer was soon found to be of a most quarrelsome, untractable disposition, a furious blasphemer, and, when opportunity offered, a drunkard. Besides all these disqualifications, he was wholly ignorant of nautical affairs, or counterfeited ignorance to escape duty. In short, he was the bane and plague of the vessel, and refused obstinately to give any account of himself, or his family, or his past life.

At length a violent storm arose, all hands were piped upon deck, and all, as the captain thought, too few to save the ship. When the men were mustered to their quarters, the sturdy blasphemer was missing, and my friend went below to seek for him; great was his surprise at finding him on his knees repeating the Lord's prayer with wonderful rapidity, over and over again, as if he had bound himself to countless reiteration. Vexed at what he deemed hypocrisy or cowardice, he shook him roughly by the collar, exclaiming, "Say your prayers in fair weather." The man rose up, observing in a low voice, "God grant I may ever see fair weather to say them."

In a few hours the storm happily abated, a week more brought them to harbour, and an incident so trivial passed quickly away from the memory of the captain—the more easily, as the man in question was paid off the day after landing, and appeared not again.

Four more years had elapsed, during which, though my friend had twice been shipwrecked, and was grievously hurt by the falling of a spar, he pursued without amendment a life of profligacy and contempt of God. At the end of this period he arrived in the port of N. York, after a very tedious and dangerous voyage from England.

It was on a Sabbath morning, and the streets were thronged with persons proceeding to the several houses of worship with which that city abounds; but the

narrator, from whose lips I take this anecdote, was bent on far other occupation, designing to drown the recollection of trials and deliverances in a celebrated tavern, which he had too long and too often frequented.

As he walked leisurely towards this goal, he encountered a very dear friend, the quadriga associate of many a thoughtful hour. Salutations over, the captain seized him by the arm, declaring that he should accompany him to the hotel. I will do so, replied the other with great calmness, on condition that you come with me first for a single hour into this house (a church,) and thank God for his mercies to you on the deep. The captain was ashamed to refuse, so the two friends entered the temple together. Already all the seats were occupied, and a dense crowd filled the aisle; but, by dint of personal exertion, they succeeded in reaching a position right in front of the pulpit, about five yards distance. The preacher, one of the most popular of the day, riveted the attention of the entire congregation, including the captain himself, to whom his features and voice—though he could not assign any time or place of previous meeting—seemed not wholly unknown, particularly when he spoke with animation. At length the preacher's eyes fell upon the spot where the two friends stood. He suddenly paused—still gazing upon the captain, as if to make himself sure that he labored under no optical delusion—and after a silence of more than minute, pronounced with a voice that shook the building,

"Say your prayers in fair weather."

The audience were lost in amazement, nor was it until a considerable time had elapsed, that the preacher recovered sufficient self-possession to recount the incident with which the reader is already acquainted; adding, with deep emotion, that the words which his captain uttered in the storm had clung to him by day and by night after his landing, as if an angel had been charged with the duty of repeating them in his ear; that he felt the holy call as coming direct from above; to do the work of his crucified Master; that he had studied at college for the ministry, and was now, through grace, such as they saw and heard.

At the conclusion of this affecting address, he called on the audience to join in prayer with himself, that the same words might be blessed in turn to him who first had used them. But God had outrun their petitions—my friend was already his child before his former shipmate had ceased to tell his story. The spirit had wrought effectually upon him, and subdued every lofty imagination. And so, when the people dispersed, he exchanged the hotel for the house of the preacher, with whom he tarried six weeks, and parted from him to pursue his profession, with a heart devoted to the service of his Saviour, and with holy and happy assurances, which (as he declared to me, and I confidently rely in his truth,) advancing years hallowed, strengthened and sanctified.

From that compassion of a night I then part, probably not to meet again till we stand before the judgment seat of Christ. His history is too palpably instructive to require that I should add my own reflections. And with one only, I conclude—addressing those persons who seek God merely in the hours of danger and trouble—in the words of the captain, "Say your prayers in fair weather."

Speech of Mr. Simmons, OF RHODE ISLAND.

On Mr. Clay's Resolutions, and in reply to Messrs. Wright, Woodbury, and Calhoun, delivered in the Senate of the United States, Friday, March 11, 1812.

Concluded.

This last point was elaborately argued, the last summer by the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) who attempted to prove that the distributive administration of the money of this Government was unequal and oppressive, and must be so; and that this inequality might be carried so far as to ruin the South. This was illustrated by supposing that two neighboring counties, Loudon and Fairfax, should unite and form a Republic under a form of government like ours; that Loudon had 100,000 people, and Fairfax ten more, so as to give it a majority; that their annual profits were three hundred thousand dollars each, making an aggregate of six hundred thousand, and the disbursements two hundred thousand a year—each alike contributing one hundred thousand; that Fairfax, from its majority of ten, should expend the whole sum contributed in that county; the result, he said, would be that, at the end of the year, Fairfax would have four, and Loudon two, of the six hundred thousand dollars; and by repeating this for three years, Fairfax would have the whole currency.

Mr. Calhoun again interposed, and said, "that the expending of public money in one section, as in Fairfax, not only gave employment, which was better than money, but there was a great advantage to that county by the improvements made in it by the expenditures, such as roads," &c.

Mr. S. resumed, "This is very true; and I am glad to find the honorable Senator returning to his former views,

live on one side the table, out-voting the other four, order this contribution to be laid out among themselves, for the expenses of the Government. To continue this for five years, would transfer the whole wealth among the five. Each mode of stating the process he thought conclusively proved the correctness of his theory.

All this may be very good abstract theory; but in practice there is no soundness in it. As a practical matter, its error is, in supposing that these minorities do nothing, while the majority earn the public money, by employment on the public works or in public offices.

In the case put by the Senator, of the two counties of Virginia, the profits would depend upon which class of citizens was employed at the best wages, or in the most productive labor; those of Fairfax by the Government, on public works and in the offices, or those of Loudon, in raising provisions and producing other supplies for their subsistence.

It is plain, if all things were equal, and the people of the two counties dealt with each other, as these of these States do, that it would make very little difference, in point of wealth, which county had the public employment; but take into the account the dependent submission, and at the same time the extravagant habits of both body and mind, that gradually undermine those who feed at the public crib, and the condition of the people of Loudon, who raise the corn and potatoes for those of Fairfax to subsist upon, while at work for the public, is greatly to be preferred for its independence and eventual ascendancy in wealth.

[Here the Senator from South Carolina interposed and said: "The honorable Senator states my argument very fairly, but he does not take the same view of it that I took. I stated that such a course would draw all the money into Fairfax; they would command the currency."]

Mr. Simmons resumed, "I am glad I have stated the Senator's argument correctly. I did not mean to take the same view of it which he took, but was trying to show the correct one in practice. And I thought it was made out pretty clearly that it depended upon which of the two classes of citizens, if equally industrious, was best paid for their services.

And here I will refer to a remark on the subject of public employment, made by the honorable Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) last summer, (and he utters some sensible ones as well as some very reverent ones) that the South had enjoyed the offices and patronage of this Government for forty years, to their great disadvantage; he hoped for the next forty they might be rid of it, and that, while some other section had it, the South might do the work, and he had no doubt it would turn to more profit. [Mr. Calhoun again interposed, and said: "he meant that this not only gave the currency, but it gave employment to the people of Fairfax, and the employment was even more valuable than the currency."] Mr. S. resumed, I agree that both are very valuable. The currency has entered into almost all discussions in these times. A word only upon it in this connexion.

I regard a good currency as "the tools of trade," and a good tariff as furnishing the people with employment. It is a hard case to have to do a job with poor tools; but it is still harder to have no work to do. The people want both to prosper. But these free trade folks of the late administration, by their tampering with the currency, have been drolling the tools of trade for years, and its friends now propose free trade, to take away the work from our people and give it to foreigners; so that hereafter labor in this country is to have neither work nor tools!

Upon this subject of employment, I am glad the honorable Senator has such correct views. He says it is more valuable than money; and I agree with him. His argument is without practical soundness when applied, as he applies it, to a people who interchange labor, and when the aggregate employment is enjoyed by them alone. It is then a question merely as to which mode, public or private employment, is most profitable; but when it is connected with the subject now before us, it is a good argument for the protection of our labor against the cheap labor of Europe; for to buy of nations who will not, or do not, buy of you, no matter how cheap you buy, will eventually bring us to the condition which he tried to bring the people of Loudon into; by losing the offices and work, too, we shall lose all, and foreigners will get all the wealth. This is understood by those who teach free trade in England, if it be not by their friends who advocate it here. They put that doctrine forth for us to follow, but have too much good sense to follow it themselves.

[Mr. Calhoun again interposed, and said, "that the expending of public money in one section, as in Fairfax, not only gave employment, which was better than money, but there was a great advantage to that county by the improvements made in it by the expenditures, such as roads," &c.]

Mr. S. resumed, "This is very true; and I am glad to find the honorable Senator returning to his former views,

open the subject of these roads, or internal improvements.

This is a part of the American system, which, when conducted judiciously, does operate very advantageously. The country so understands it, and knows, too, to what influence its destruction is attributable. But I must take leave of this part of the subject. I have fatigued the Senate and myself, too, by babbling along in this kind of running fight.

[During the remarks upon this part of the subject, the honorable Senator from South Carolina replied to and commented upon some parts of the speech of the Senator from Kentucky. (Mr. Clay,) who rose and said, he should decline answering, but thereafter should insist that the Senator from Rhode Island should be permitted to go on without interruption. Mr. Calhoun said he should not have in terrupted so often, but the appeals and illustrations were made to him personally.]

Mr. Simmons. I have made no personal allusion in any offensive sense, I hope. The remarks applied to the arguments and observations of the Senator, and not to him; and I turned towards him that I might be understood, in order to convince even him, as well as the Senate, that if the distributive administration of the money of this Government should actually become as local and partial in its character as in the instance he has put of the two counties, it would furnish no ground for the nullification of a law made to raise supplies, or of serious complaint from those parts of the country whose people might not get employed.

I will now examine the other ground of complaint—which is the supposed inequality of the burdens imposed upon different parts of the country, by the proposed mode of levying duties.

The honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) has repeatedly called upon me (when memorials in favor of protection have been presented) to show why it was, that the people of the South regarded these duties as oppressive, and that at the North they were petitioning for them to be laid.

I confess it does seem strange that such a geographical distinction should exist, and appear to be influenced solely by climate. I cannot so well tell why the South complain so bitterly about paying duties, but will explain why the North do not make these complaints.

We of the North look at this matter of paying the expenses of Government as a necessary thing. We keep perfectly cool, and conclude they must be paid in some form or other. But in other parts of the country they would seem to think that, if they can get rid of, or lessen, the amount on a given article, they can avoid paying it altogether; whereas, if it is taken off of one article, it is surely to be put on another. The amount must be paid in some way.

The controversy which created so much disquiet in the country from 1828 to 1833, had its origin in theoretical, rather than practical evils. The doctrine contended for at the South was, that a uniform rate of duty should be laid upon all articles—that those that came in competition with our own produce, and those which did not, should not raise—as such as sugar—and also that there is no good reason for complaint from the South for other duties, which they regard as unequal and oppressive. And I have done this for the purpose of removing impressions and opinions, of Southern friends, which, I believe to be incorrect, and not to advocate exorbitant rates of duties upon any imports. I am not in favor of such, and do not mean to contend for them. My purpose, in what I have said on the subject of the rates of duties, has been to answer the inquiries so repeatedly pressed by the Senator from South Carolina, and to show that the South would have no particular reason to complain, if the rates of duties should not be reduced, as I expect they will be.

And I now desire to say a few words on the subject embraced in the resolutions, concerning the manner of raising the amount of revenue necessary to an economical administration of the Government. It appears plain to me, from all that has been said on the subject of reductions, that the amount for all purposes must be twenty-six millions, including what is proper to be paid toward the existing debt. The resolutions propose that in raising this sum, the provisions of the compromise act shall be generally adhered to. To this general rule, as explained by the mover of the resolutions, there are to be such exceptions as may appear to be just; as, for instance, if any particular branch of industry should be in manifest danger of very great injury, or of absolute destruction by the application of the general rule, then good policy and justice might require that it should be treated as an exception from it. This was understood when the law was passed.

I have already said we know the expenses must be paid; and I will answer these questions as if the Senator were really correct in saying that the duty enhanced the price; which, however, is not the fact, in most if not all cases where an adequate supply, or nearly so, can be furnished by ourselves. I will take the sugar duty for an example, (that has been 2½ cents per lb., equal to 50 per cent. at least on the foreign cost,) and the article of coffee, which is free. We of the North can raise neither; our climate is not adapted to their culture. The South raise sugar, and the duty is all laid on the foreign sugar.

Why do we not insist that it should be laid half on each, according to the Southern doctrine? Simply because it makes no difference, in the cost of a cup of coffee, whether the duty is all put on the sugar, or laid half and half on each. When we take up a cup of coffee to drink, we pay the duty, and make a good breakfast; while our Southern friends, bent upon their theory, (that duties must be alike on all articles,) would bring the sweetening, to suppose that our Southern friends were getting some encouragement and protection for their labor in raising sugar, by having the duty thus laid; it would make the dish even more palatable; and we should take it hot, and make a good breakfast; while our Southern friends, bent upon their theory, (that duties must be alike on all articles,) would bring the sweetening, to suppose that our Southern friends were getting some encouragement and protection for their labor in raising sugar, by having the duty thus laid; it would make the dish even more palatable; and we should take it hot, and make a good breakfast; while our Southern friends, bent upon their theory, (that duties must be alike on all articles,) would bring the sweetening, to suppose that our Southern friends were getting some encouragement and protection for their labor in raising sugar, by having the duty thus laid; 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country, affecting its capacity to consume imports, it contained all the security for the encouragement of American labor which the condition of the Treasury and other controlling circumstances would permit.

It provided for such rates of duties as would produce a sufficient revenue, according to the estimate then made, for an economical administration of the Government; and provided that those duties should be levied upon such articles as interfered with similar productions of ours in our own market, leaving those articles which did not so interfere either to pay or not to pay duties, according to our circumstances, and to be resorted to from time to time as mere make-weight in the scales, upon any causal deficiency in the revenue.

It also provided that these rates of duties, or such as should be necessary to raise a sufficient revenue for the economical administration of the Government, should be levied upon imports according to their value in this country, under such regulations as should thereafter be prescribed by law, and that these duties should be paid in cash. I do not pretend to say that in this adjustment nothing was conceded on the part of the uniform and consistent friends of American labor. Very much was conceded, with the very best motives, in my opinion, and with the best effect. This adjustment restored harmony to the people of this nation. There was no just cause, it is true, for the estrangement which existed; but it had taken place, and it was wise to restore good feelings. So I thought at the time; and, although every dollar of property of mine in the world, depended on the capacity of this law to give an adequate encouragement to our productions, I was in favor of it when it passed, and have defended it ever since; and I am now for carrying its provisions into effect according to its true interpretation, as given by the honorable mover of these resolutions. When I say this, I do not deny that very different opinions are and have been, all along, entertained by many of my constituents, and by men of intelligence, whose views are entitled to respect. They have great apprehensions about its practical effects; and some among them, and many in other parts of New England, consider that by this law the principle of protection to American labor is surrendered.

They seem to think that the principle of protection consists in the mode of laying duties, that a horizontal tariff, as they call it, is an abandonment of protection. All this must depend upon other circumstances than the manner of levying the duties. They will not pretend that an uniform rate of duty on all articles of fifty or a hundred per cent., will not give an adequate protection to such as are produced in our country. Besides, as I have already shown, this law, when it was framed and passed, did not contemplate placing the same duties on all articles alike; but it was expected they would be placed, as it is now insisted they should be, upon such foreign articles as come in competition with our own.

At that time those who contended that it abandoned this principle of protection, said it was because it did not provide for discrimination among what is called protected articles—asserting that a given rate of duty might protect one interest, as sugar for instance, while a higher one might be necessary for iron, &c.

This sentiment has since changed, and now a strong preference is manifested for specific duties. There may be a great deal said in favor of all these propositions; but, in my humble judgment, there is no principle involved in any of them: they all relate to a mere matter of expediency, as to the most judicious mode of levying duties; and that expediency depends upon too many considerations to require an examination of them all. Nobody disputes the right of this Government to lay duties for revenue, and incidentally to encourage our own industry. I do not believe it good policy to discriminate among what are called protected articles, unless it shall be as an exception to a general rule, and one made in favor of some branch of industry which is in its infancy, or else entitled to be an exemption from some such cause; and this is the intention of the law.

But it opposes discrimination in favor of any interest when at maturity. It has given nine long years for all to reach that maturity, and then relies with confidence on the capacity of each to live in common with their fellows. This has the effect to bring all classes of American producers into one common family, with agriculture at the head; and agriculture will take that task, notwithstanding the attempt of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire to divide it from its American connections. It will keep with them, and take chance with the rest; and all will, I trust, find adequate encouragement.

According to my apprehension, there is as little propriety for insisting that the principle of protection is to be found in specific duties, as there is in seeking to make distinctions in the various kinds of industry by discriminations in the duties to be laid. It is but another form of laying duties for revenue; and the only advantage it has over a general ad valorem rate is, that it means anything—it may be exercised arbitrarily or capriciously for any, or for all purposes. In some cases, it is the most capricious form of laying duties, and should sometimes be resorted to for its convenience; it has no other merit over the other modes.

From every examination I have given this subject of the compromise act, I cannot discover that it abandons any principle. It provides a mode for laying duties on imports, one which, in the circumstances under which it was passed, was a highly expedient one. It gives all that

accidental encouragement to home labor, country, that its capacity to consume depends.

The Senator from New Hampshire says, and says truly, that high duties produce larger importations. Duties high enough to encourage labor on your own productions increase them, and also the means to consume other articles, and therefore under a protective and prosperous system, lower rates of duty will more certainly produce a sufficient revenue, than higher duties can do while we continue in our present crippled condition. Revise the law, therefore, give certainty to the collection of your duties, by adopting a proper valuation of imports; it is a question that involves the means of personal subsistence, one in which those have the greatest interest who have most children. Labor has generally been protected by the exercise of the revenue power in the form of duties on imports. Should the same mode fail to protect it hereafter, in consequence of the legislation, or the necessities of foreign countries, there is a more ample power given to the Government in its control over commerce. That can be exercised for the same object, either by counter-valuing or prohibitory legislation.

In exercising the revenue power, under the provisions of existing laws, it is quite certain, we shall be obliged to stop the reductions before they reach the contemplated point of 20 per cent. Upon the present dutiable articles not more than fourteen or fifteen millions would be raised; but with a home valuation, and from twenty-five to thirty percent, the amount would be raised in ordinary time, I have no doubt.

But for a year or two to come, I am confident, the estimate of the honorable Senator from Kentucky is too high for the exports. It is founded on the value of the exports of last year, and five-eights of those exports were cotton, which was last year twenty per cent. higher than it is now. This would make a difference of twelve or thirteen millions, and I confess I see nothing to justify a hope that prices of any of our great staples are soon to improve. The honorable Senator from New Hampshire said yesterday, that he professed to know about cotton! and spoke in derision of the quantity of East India cotton. But I look upon the recent account concerning this article as full of interest to us.

The quantity on hand in England at the close of the year was about 550,000

Bales
550,000

Making an aggregate (without a balance) of more than a year's consumption. A supply for such a period gives the holder such a command of the market as to leave no prospect to us of an early improvement in prices.

We are certainly unwise to overlook this position in our affairs, as affecting our ability to import, and therefore to raise a permanent revenue. It will not be overlooked by the statesmen of the country, who have attained to this position in reference to us.

The mutual dependence of nations on each other is undoubtedly conservative of peace. Our dependence on them for a market, for this great staple, has no doubt been relied upon to insure acquiescence, or submission to, their views in the controversies between us. If they appear to rely upon our dependence on them for a market, we certainly should not be unmindful of their exertions to be independent of us for their supplies. If they have determined on this so far as regards cotton, their whole history is a guarantee that they will accomplish it; and we may soon expect to see a higher discriminating duty in favor of India cotton than now exists—about 8 cents per lb. Suppose it should be three cents, will not our friends of the South stand by us, and aid us to make some countervailing regulation, which may induce them to observe something like reciprocity in their trade with us?

But the safest course is to make such regulations for ourselves, as will make us more independent of all others. If our capabilities had been encouraged by steady legislation in favor of our industry, I have little doubt we should now be sending more pounds of manufactured cotton round the Cape of Good Hope, than the entire crop was when this legislation commenced. I think it likely we have in some years exported nearly as many already. And I suppose the consumption in this country now, is at least four times the quantity that was then raised.

Does not our rapid advance in the culture of his crop, by the extensive consumption of it in our manufactures, and by our export of it in a manufactured state, furnish the Senator more satisfactory proof of the favorable influences of that national policy which directs our industry, than theories of free-trade and hard-money men? Can they really upon the results of their theories as satisfactory, should we adopt their scheme?

Does the present condition of the country, produced by a partial trial of their doctrine, speak at all in favor of continuing to practice them? The Senator from South Carolina often insists that, if we would come to this free trade and hard money system, there would be such a reduction of the wages of labor that we could compete with any part of the world with our exports of manufactures!

It has always appeared to me that these modern theorists mistake the character of our people. They are different from the laborers of Europe; for these are pressed by a pinching necessity to the utmost exertion, while here labor can only be stimulated by generous rewards to its highest capacity for production. And it is upon the development of the production of the

sheet of paper. It seems the English do not think it too much trouble to go into these details. This is from the late revision of their tariff, and reducing the duties under their new doctrine of free trade, I suppose.

"It provides a variety of rates. I will read their extremes, and show what their proposed reductions amount to. On the cheapest goods it reduces the rate per square yards from 5 to 4½ cents, and on the highest goods from 38 to 26 cents on a square yard.

We are not without some experience in providing a legal valuation for goods. One of our earliest laws for the encouragement of the cotton manufacturer had inserted in it the value of plain cotton. The value was, at the time, the market value, twenty-five cents the square yard. It was called a minimum valuation, and in these respects differed from the valuation contemplated in the compromise, because it valued only such goods as cost that price and under, and imposed a higher duty on all which cost more than the declared value. But there can be no objection to declaring what is the actual value of an article, and specifying in a law, that it shall be so valued, and the general rate of duties levied upon it. No difficulty will be found in providing how and at what periods, such value shall be revised and corrected, if the market value shall have changed; until it is so altered, the duties will continue as when the value is ascertained and inserted in the law.

I believe that three-fourths of the imports in amount can be so valued, with fairness and convenience. There can be no difficulty in taking the average of cotton for the last year; at New York, for instance, suppose it was ten cents per pound, then say, in the bill, that cotton should be valued at ten cents per pound, and charged with duties upon that value. The duties would then be uniform, for this would be the value on which the duty would be assessed in all the ports of the country.

So with foreign coal; the value has been about eight dollars for children. We can certainly say, in the law, that foreign coal shall be valued at eight dollars the child-ton, (36 bushels,) and charged with duties accordingly. This, at 25 per cent., would give duty of two dollars per child-ton, in all ports in the country. So we could say of pig iron, that it shall be valued at thirty dollars per ton, which, at the same rate of duty, would be seven and a half dollars—about ten cents per ton more than it has paid for the last two years. We can value sugar at what that has brought the last year, say at 6 or 7 cents per pound; and at 25 per cent. it would give a duty of 1½ to 2 cents per pound.

It may be said that this is the same as fixing specific duties; if so, it will not be objected to by those who like specific duties. As to those who prefer that duties should be levied according to value, they must be satisfied if we can get a fair market value, and there can be no difficulty in this, in almost all cases, at least three-fourths.

If any object to it, the presumption will be indeed very strong that those who do not object must wish to defraud the Government, and that they would adhere to the foreign valuation, because such fraud would be beyond the reach of detection. If the rule of valuation be in uniform, it can make no difference, because, by raising the value, we shall be able to reduce the rate of duties. There is an advantage in this mode over that of assessing specific duties, because it will be better understood by those who pay duties, and designing men cannot deceive the people and produce discontent so easily as with specific duties. The country will be willing to pay such a rate of duty as when based on the value of imports, will furnish adequate revenue.

If you put a specific duty of five cents a gallon on molasses, a man in N. Hampshire who designed to produce discontent with the duty, would take up the price current of molasses at Matanzas, and at a dull season it would be quoted at 5 to 8 cents in that market, or certainly as low as 5 cents at some place in the interior. They would tell the purchaser that he paid one hundred per cent. duty! and that, if it were not for the duty, he would get the molasses at half the selling price! But if it was valued at the wholesale price here, (20 cents per gallon,) and twenty-five per cent. a-head, the duty would be the same.

This mode carries with it the evidence of its own correctness. What is intended to be done will be known, and it can easily be perceived whether it is done precisely. I have heard no objection to the execution of this part of the law which has any soundness in it. If it be desired, it can be fairly carried into practice. The law abandons no principle of protection. It commences with giving assistance and protection to industry in its infancy, asserts for it confidence and equality when at maturity, and gives a steady encouragement and preference, at all times, to the products of American labor, through the legitimate exercise of the revenue power, relying for absolute security, in the last resort, upon the exercise of the higher constitutional powers of the Government, in the control it possesses over the national commerce, should countervailing or prohibitory legislation become necessary to protect the national industry or honor.

[Mr. Calhoun read his remarks at the time he voted for the amendment in the compromise bill providing for the home valuation, and said he voted for the amendment although he considered it impracticable and unconstitutional; but that it became necessary, in order to insure the

passage of the bill, but never to be carried out.]

Mr. Simmons replied that, if the Senator was willing to avow such motives for legislation, he was willing he should enjoy all the honor the avowal might give him.

HILLSBOROUGH

Thursday, June 2.

"The Whig Central Committee of Orange County," will meet at this place on Saturday the 11th inst. A full attendance is requested.

Several articles are unavoidably postponed this week for want of room, among which are the proceedings of the Democratic meeting at M'Cray's Store.

DIVISION OF ORANGE.—Our readers will see, by reference to our advertising column, that an order has been issued by the County Court, to take the sense of the people at the August election, on the question of a division of the county. The question being thus separated from the politics of the country, can be decided upon its own merits.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

Governor Morehead arrived in this place on Thursday evening, and on Friday afternoon last addressed a large assembly of people at the Masonic Hall. He completely demolished the pitiful charges brought against him by his competitor, and which haveumbered the columns of the Standard for some months past. His vindication of the Whig Party was equally successful. If we had room we should be almost tempted to serve up, some portions of his admirable speech for the benefit of those who did not hear him. We can now only express our gratification at the good taste and sound argument which pervaded the whole of it, and drew praise even from his political opponents. The Governor's visit here has given renewed confidence to his friends, and if the result in August does not show Mr. Henry worse beaten than was his "illustrious predecessor," we are no prophet.

The Whigs greatly regret that Mr. Henry was prevented from being present by indisposition.

IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

Though crowded for room, we cannot forbear to notice a very important admission which will be found in the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held in this place last week. "Our country," say they, "presents at this time a melancholy spectacle. It has been precipitated from a height of great national prosperity and happiness, to a state of unexampled distress and embarrassment; the currency is deranged, commerce languishes, the prices of labor are depressed, thousands of honest men turned out of employment, the national credit dishonored, and the people almost on the eve of bankruptcy and ruin." And all these evils were brought upon us, they say, by "the rash and ill-advised legislation of our public servants."

Never was a truer sentence uttered than that here quoted. From the year 1824 to the period when Gen. Jackson went out of office, this country exhibited a degree of prosperity and happiness unprecedented in the history of nations. "I leave this country prosperous and happy," was the boast of that popular President when he retired to the Hermitage.

But what did one short year produce? The inauguration of Mr. Van Buren as President of the United States took place on the 4th of March, 1837; on the same day the charter of the Bank of the United States expired. The scenes of disaster which followed will long be remembered. In less than three months every bank in the United States suspended payment, credit was prostrated, and the whole catalogue of evils enumerated in the quotation above, spread distress and ruin over the country from one end of it to the other.

These were the results, as then charged by the Whigs and now admitted by the Democrats, of "the rash and ill-advised legislation of our public servants;" and this accumulation of evils was the cause why the People, in 1840, so loudly demanded "a change of administration." The People are not likely to forget by which agency the country has been made to exhibit this "meloche spectacle."

Three frigates will be launched this month, the St. Lawrence, at Norfolk, V. A., the Savannah, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Rattan, at Philadelphia.

ORANGE WHIG CONVENTION.

Pursuant to previous notice, a numerous delegation of the Whigs of Orange assembled at the Masonic Hall on Friday the 27th of May. The Convention was called to order by Mr. Elijah Pickard, when, on motion, Dr. James A. Craig was called to the chair, and Dennis Hearst appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, consisting of two members from each captain's district represented in this Convention, so selected by the delegation from each company, to recommend candidates to be nominated by this Convention.

In conformity to this resolution, the following persons were selected to compose the committee:

Capt. Foster's company.—Col. James Moore, Edmund Brannock.

Capt. Joe's.—R. A. Stanford, Sidney Whited.

Capt. Holmes's.—Col. Handy Wood, Col. Nicholas Albright.

Capt. Baron's.—Alves Nichols, John J. Freeland.

Capt. Turp's.—Daniel Albright, esq. John C. Long.

Capt. Durham's.—Elijah Pickard, Isaac Durham.

Capt. Curtis's.—James Whitehill, Col. Joseph Holt.

Capt. Mangum's.—D. C. Parrish, E. G. Mangum.

Capt. Tinnin's.—David Tinnin, Anderson Armstrong.

Capt. Latto's.—Wm. Lipscomb, Wm. W. Guess.

Capt. Griffis's.—James Johnston, Abel Griffis.

Capt. McCauley's.—Allen Petty, William McCauley.

Capt. Check's.—Isaac Holt.

Ellisborough.—James Faurett, George Laws.

Capt. Coble's.—John Stafford.

Capt. Holt's.—John B. Leathers, Fendall Sutherland.

Capt. Harvey's.—Chesley F. Faurett, George Hurdle.

Chapel Hill.—William O. McCauley, George Moore.

Mason Hill.—Green G. Jordan, Peyton P. Moore.

Pleasant Grove.—Gabriel B. Lea, John Barnwell.

Capt. George's.—William Barbee, Joseph Morling.

Capt. Huske.—Anderson Check, John C. Lewis.

Capt. Jordan's.—Alexander Dickson, George Ray.

Capt. Johnston.—Capt. Bradshaw, Jas. M'Adams.

Capt. Barlow's.—Joseph Barlow, A. C. Murdoch.

Capt. Hunter's.—Thomas Brewer, Jr. James Bishop.

The committee retired for consultation, and the convention adjourned for half an hour.

The convention having again assembled, Peyton P. Moore, esq. presented the following report:

The committee appointed to recommend candidates to be nominated by this Convention, to represent the county of Orange in the next Legislature, respectfully propose to the Convention as a suitable candidate for the Senate, Hugh Weddell, esq., and as candidates for the House of Commons, Dr. Michael Holt, Giles Mehane, Henry K. Nash, and Harrison Parker, esquires.

The committee would further recommend to the Convention the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the proceedings of the Whig State Convention, held in Raleigh on the 4th of April last.

Resolved, That the present embarrassed state of the community fully confirms us in the opinion that the Whigs have heretofore expressed of the necessity of a common currency of equal value throughout all the states of the Union; and that this greatly desired state of a circulating medium can only be obtained by the establishment of a National Bank.

Resolved, That it is the duty of members of the State Legislature

C. Douglass, John Lane, Richard Tapp, George Laws, Anderson Armstrong, Peyton Moore, Loftus K. Pratt, and Richardson Nichols.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

J. A. CRAIG, Ch'n.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN ORANGE.

Pursuant on previous notice, an unusually large number of delegates, representing nearly every Captain's District in Orange county, assembled at the Masonic Hall in Hillsborough, on Tuesday of May Court. The meeting was called to order by Sidney Smith, on whose motion Capt. John Berry was requested to take the chair, and George Patterson and Allen Parks were appointed secretaries.

After the object of the Convention had been briefly explained by the chairman, an motion.

Resolved, That all the members of the Democratic party now present be requested to take a part in the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion of Dr. Watson.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two delegates from each Captain's District be appointed by the chairman, to nominate candidates for the next General Assembly, and to prepare business for the action of the Convention.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed: Col. Jesse Gant, Capt. Benj. Hurdle, John Holt, esq., Elias Albright, Jacob Hurdle, David Patterson, Eli McDaniel, Wm. Holmes, Capt. Fogelman, Michael Robertson, Joel Boon, Dr. Strader, Benj. Morton, Dr. Bracken, Capt. Tarpley, Daniel Anthony, Capt. Jordan, Hugh Woods, Capt. S. Husk, John W. Hancock, Patterson McDade, Col. W. Horner, Williamson Parish, S. W. Fowler, Willis Marcom, Col. Latimer, Sidney Smith, Col. Shields, Col. T. Jones, J. McMurry, Capt. Geo. Moreton, John Jones, esq. H. Poe, Chas. C. Smith, B. Strowd, Col. D. Tate, Alexander McNamee, David M. Adams, Capt. Tinman, Empson Walker, Nathaniel McCandley, and —— Unstated.

The committee having retired, Capt. Berry was called upon, and addressed the Convention in a very interesting and forcible manner on the present political condition of the country.

The committee returned, and through Sidney Smith reported the following preamble and resolutions, which being read were unanimously adopted:

The Democrats of Orange, in convention assembled, deeply sensible of the importance of the present crisis, and of the distress and embarrassment that pervade every class of the community, have met, in accordance with the right and privilege guaranteed to them by the constitution, to consult upon the present condition of our public affairs, and to make a declaration of their political sentiments. In the free exercise of this right, they discharge a high and imperative duty they owe to the country. It has always been the pride and pleasure of the Democratic party, to declare openly their political principles, and to trust to the sober and enlightened judgment of the people for support. The only acknowledged weapons of their mode of political warfare are truth and reason. They have never relied upon eloquent and impassioned appeals to the prejudices and passions of the people, and would scorn to excite and mislead them at the expense of their better judgment. They believe in the capacity of man for self-government, and that the people have virtue, intelligence and patriotism sufficient to discover their true interest, preserve their liberties, and to guard with a zealous eye every encroachment of power. We know that the honest yeomanry of North Carolina are stern and unwavering advocates of those free principles and Republican institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers, and will always be found arrayed on the side of truth, when not imposed upon by the cunning and duplicity of ambitious and designing men. It is a cardinal maxim with the Democratic party, that the people are too well informed to be long duped by the sophistry and delusion by the humbug and miserable mummuries of log cabins and coon skins, or terrified into submission by the ridicule and abuse of the "self styled decency party." Believing that the freemen of Orange have the intelligence to understand, the honesty to adopt, and firmness to adhere to sound Republican principles, we have no hesitation in declaring fully our feelings and sentiments. If they are not such as Orange has been proud to exhibit as her jewels in the brightest pages of her past history, we ask you to reject them; but if they are the principles of your fathers, and therefore honored for their antiquity, cherished for their utility, and still in a state of native simplicity, we ask you to consider them as sacred, and to yield to them a generous support. We believe that the constitution of the United States is a holy wall, built up of state sovereignties; that it is the paramount law, and that it is strictly limited in the very character of the compact; that ours is a government of limited powers, and that any power that is not delegated to the General Government is reserved to the States. We hold that the Legislature is accountable for the passage of any improper laws; the Executive is accountable for their faithful execution; and the Judiciary responsible for any erroneous interpretations and constructions. We hold that the doctrine of instruction is an inherent right, and the representative is bound to obey the wishes of his constituents, or resign his office.

All that the people have a right to know

the opinions of their public men; and that this right is necessarily inferred from the trust which they seek. Finally, we maintain that no free government can long exist but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue. Our country presents this time a melancholy spectacle. It has been precipitated from a height of great national prosperity and happiness, to a state of unexpected distress and embarrassment; the currency is deranged, commerce languishes, the prices of produce and labor are down, thousands of honest men turned out of employment, the national credit dishonored, and the people almost on the eve of bankruptcy and ruin. We can but attribute this state of things to the rash and ill-advised legislation of our public servants. A change of administration was demanded by the Whig party in 1840. By vilification and defamation of Mr. Van Buren, and by loud and repeated promises of retrenchment and reform, the Whigs achieved their triumph, and now hold the ensigns of office. But the day of judgment has come, when the people demand to know whether these promises of retrenchment and reform have been redeemed, and they will not rest satisfied with the pageantry of log cabins, and the potations of hard cider, with the midnight debaucheries which characterized the contest of 1840. They feel that their confidence has been abused, their interests betrayed, by a party that promised the observance of the strictest economy in the administration of the government, and have practiced the grossest extravagance; imposed excessive burdens where they promised relief; have increased the public expenditures where they promised to produce retrenchment and reform for existing abuses; have proscribed Democrats from office for opinion's sake, where they promised political toleration; finally, have violated every pledge upon which they came into power.

We can but believe that the honor and interest of the nation demand a change of administration. A spirit of inquiry is abroad in the land, and nearly all the states that have voted since the extra session of Congress, have put the seal of their approbation upon the legislation of the Whig party. And shall North Carolina, proverbial for her devotion to Republican principles and ardent love of liberty, reject the precepts of her Macon, and bow her gray hairs at the footstool of federal power? No, respect for her past history forbids it. She, too, will be redeemed and disenthralled from Federal heresies, and take her stand by the side of her sister states, Virginia and South Carolina.

Let then every Democrat resolve to do his duty; let him lay aside his personal preferences and prejudices, and give his energetic aid to the support of those men who will carry out his principles. Let us once more unfurl our banner to the breeze, and inscribe on its time-honored folds the motto of our chief, the gallant Henry: "Free trade—no taxes for protection—no monopolies, or exclusive privileges—Bank reform."

Resolved, therefore, That the powers of the General Government ought to be confined within a strict construction of the constitution, and that Congress should never exercise a doubtful power.

Resolved, That since the present administration came into office, they have exercised powers not authorized by the constitution, that the tendency of their measures has been to consolidate the government and impair the rights of the states.

Resolved, That the veto, limited as it is by the wisdom of our fathers, is a conservative power well calculated to confine the action of Congress within the limits prescribed by the constitution—that it was intended for just such a party as are now in possession of the government, to afford opportunities for consultation; but we nevertheless earnestly request our delegates to attend whenever said Convention may meet.

Resolved, That Maj. Gen. Graves and Brigadier Gen. Trolinger be requested to attend the Convention, and act as delegates in behalf of the Division and Brigade to which we belong.

Resolved, That our delegates be requested to appear at the Convention in full uniform.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be immediately forwarded to the Adjutant General of the North Carolina Militia; and that the editor of the Recorder and all others friendly to the object of the Convention, be requested to publish the same.

In compliance with the first resolution the following delegates were appointed:

From the 47th Regiment: Col. Wm. H. Woods, Lieut. Col. John C. Douglas, Maj. James M. Palmer, Capt. Joseph G. Bacon, and Capt. William Green.

From the 48th Regiment: Col. Thos. Jones, Lieut. Col. William Shaw, Maj. Paisley Nelson, Capt. George B. Morton, and Capt. John Griffis.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. H. WOODS, Ch'n.

W. M. SHAW, Sec'y.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on

Thursday, May 19, the bill to refund the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson was taken up, as the unfinished business, the question pending being on the proviso offered by Mr. Henderson:

"That nothing in the act shall be construed so as to give any expression by Congress as to the legality of the proceedings of Judge Hall in inflicting the fine, but as an additional expression of the estimation in which they hold the achievements of General Jackson in the defence of New Orleans, and the service rendered by him and his companions in arms on that occasion."

Resolved, That all who are in favor of a central division, if they are qualified to be a member of the House of Commons, shall write upon their ticket CENTRAL DIVISION, and that those opposed to him and his companions in arms on that occasion."

The amendment of Mr. Barrow, and

shall write on their ticket: NO CENTRAL DIVISION.

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this Convention shall be required to pledge themselves before the people, that they will be governed, if elected, by the wishes of a majority of the voters as expressed by the vote to be given as above set forth.

Resolved, That we recommend Gen. Joseph Allison as a suitable person to represent the county of Orange in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That we recommend Cad. Jones, John Stockard, Wm. N. Pratt, and Julius C. Bracken as suitable persons to represent the freemen of Orange in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

On motion of John W. Hancock, esq.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to wait on the above named gentlemen for the purpose of informing them of their nomination and requesting their acceptance.

John W. Hancock, esq., Col. Jesse

Gant, R. Hurdle, Col. Latimer, and Col.

W. Horner were appointed said commit-

tee. Whereupon, the candidates appeared before the Convention and accepted the nomination.

Sidney Smith then informed the Convention that a letter had been received from Louis B. Henry, esq., in which he stated that his health was so impaired as to render it out of his power to address the freemen of Orange on Friday of Court in compliance with their invitation.

On motion of W. Ray,

Resolved, That the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Standard be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

JOHN BERRY, Ch'n.

GEO. PATTERSON, { Sec'y.

ALLEN PARKS,

MILITARY MEETING.

At a meeting of the officers of the 47th and 48th Regiments of North Carolina Militia, held in Hillsborough on Wednesday the 25th of May, Col. William H. Woods was called to the chair, and Col. William Shaw appointed secretary.

On motion, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft

resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Col. Thos. Jones, Col. Shaw, Maj. Palmer, Capt. Barlow, Adjutant Hancock, and Lieut. Douglas.

After retiring for a short time, the committee introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas we consider the Militia Laws of this state defective in many particulars, and earnestly desire such modifications and amendments as will make them more conducive to the end for which they were established; and whereas it has been recommended by the Adjutant General of the State, that a Convention be held in the city of Raleigh on the 4th of July next, "for the purpose of recommending to the Legislature some plan, by which the code for the regulation of the Militia of our state may be improved;" therefore,

1. Resolved, That we heartily approve said Convention; and that five delegates from the 47th Regiment and five from the 48th be appointed to attend the same.

2. Resolved, That we concur in the opinion of the meeting at Trenton, that a later day (say in the month of November, either immediately preceding the meeting of the Legislature or at the commencement of its session,) would best suit the convenience of the delegates, and would give more time for considering the purposes of the Convention, and secure a more general representation, as the Regimental Musters in the Fall will afford the officers of the different Regiments opportunities for consultation; but we nevertheless earnestly request our delegates to attend whenever said Convention may meet.

3. Resolved, That Maj. Gen. Graves and Brigadier Gen. Trolinger be requested to attend the Convention, and act as delegates in behalf of the Division and Brigade to which we belong.

4. Resolved, That our delegates be requested to appear at the Convention in full uniform.

5. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be immediately forwarded to the Adjutant General of the North Carolina Militia; and that the editor of the Recorder and all others friendly to the object of the Convention, be requested to publish the same.

The Ilion, S. L. Southern, Senator from New Jersey and President of the Senate, whose health, we are sorry to say, has been seriously affected for several weeks past, left this city yesterday, with part of his family, for Fredericksburg, under prescription by his medical attendant, for the benefit of a change of scene and air. We trust that he will experience all the advantage which his friends hope from his removal from the bustle and excitement of the metropolis. Nat. Intel.

The United States Loan.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday evening says: "We are happy to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has disposed of so much of the U. S. Loan as it was desirable to sell at this time, to Messrs. John Ward & Co. The amount is supposed to be three and a half millions, and the rate a little under par.

The Secretary will now be able to do justice to all claimants upon his Department. His frank and sagacious manner has secured the respect and confidence of all who had occasion to confer with him."

Semmes the Murderer.—We learn from the Charlottesville Advocate, that Semmes, the young man who shot Professor Davis, has forfeited his recognition to appear at the last term of Albemarle Superior Court. The amount of the bail bond (\$25,000) was paid into court by a relative of Semmes from Georgia.

Petersburg Intel.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The money market continues extremely easy. Money is abundant at low rates, and the prices of stocks have advanced.

The cotton market has been under the influence of animated speculation, which for a time caused heavy sales and a slight advance in prices, but it finally fell back to its former position.

There are accounts from Morocco that the American Consul had been grossly insulted by the authorities of that town, and that our Mediterranean squadron was about proceeding to inflict a suitable chastisement for that insult.

The Overland Mail from India and China has arrived, bringing intelligence

accepted by Mr. Henderson, was to the effect that nothing in the act should go to impeach the integrity of the citizens of New Orleans, or any portion of them, during the invasion of that city by the British forces—or that the judge, in granting the writ of habeas corpus or in any subsequent proceeding, did any thing not consistent with his duty and warranted by the laws of the United States.

The French are still pursuing their career of triumph and conquest in Africa with great success. Another brilliant victory has been gained over the Emir.

Some excitement existed at the Oxford University, in consequence of two of the Professors having embraced Popery.

Nearly a whole family of children near Belfast in Ireland had been eaten up by hogs, who, ferocious with hunger, had broken into the cabin where they were sleeping.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts were still gloomy, though there had, apparently, been some little improvement in the general state of trade.

From the Charleston Courier.

SCENES IN SUMTER, GEORGIA.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated

Ferry, Ga. May 9, 1842.

The times are becoming appalling—really alarming. We have just returned from Sumter Superior Court. Its first day's session was this day week. We took off all our plain verdicts, entered up our judgments, attached notes—put them back in the clerk's office that night. Some friends, it was not ascertained who, but some six or eight might have been concerned, entered the Court House, carried off the clerk's desk, in which was contained every paper, docket, record book, &c. pertaining to the office, and consumed the whole by fire. There was nothing saved except the few cases the members of the bar happened to have in their hats and pockets. We lost every case but two, where judgment had been taken. Notes are gone also. No traces left behind.

The next day, being Sheriff's day—and a great deal of property advertised, the court proceeded on with such cases as the bar had out, until late hour arrived, when it was suspended for the sales—and as soon as the Deputy Sheriff commenced, he was instantly seized by three ruffians and taken to an adjacent swamp. The judge referred to the court room, made an address to the populace, commanded the principal Sheriff to summon the posse and pursue, bring back the deputy, and the men who carried him off. The Sheriff rifled the way, commanding the crowd, of at least 250, to follow and aid him—the crowd went out, dispersed over the town, and not half a dozen would go.

The Sheriff and three or four approached to near the place where the outlaws were, and a fellow came out with a double-barrelled gun and told the Sheriff there were 25 or 30 men in the swamp, well armed—that he might advance, but if he did he would do it at his peril—that fifty millions of armed men could not capture the outlaws. The Sheriff had no arms and could get none to put into the hands of the friends of the law. We tremble for the country, for the perpetuity of the Government. Mobocracy stalks abroad in noon day sun, with impunity, and without a blush. God save the country, and destroy the spirit of mobism."

The bill was lost.

On motion of Mr. White, the Senate

then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and after some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

The Ilion, S. L. Southern, Senator from New Jersey and President of the Senate, whose health, we are sorry to say, has been seriously affected for several weeks past, left this city yesterday, with part of his family, for Fredericksburg, under prescription by his medical attendant, for the benefit of a change of scene and air. We trust that he will experience all the advantage which his friends hope from his removal from the bustle and excitement of the metropolis. Nat. Intel.

The Fayetteville, May 25.

Flour, 6 00 a 7 00

Salt—(sack,) 2 25 a 3 00

(bushel,) 60 a 00

Cotton, 5 a 7 50

Beeveswax, 27 a 28

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ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

During the discussion in the Senate, on the bill for refunding to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him for an imputed misdemeanor at New Orleans, the following eloquent remarks were made by Mr. Preston:

"Escaping for an instant from our bitter party struggles, and going back to mingle our recollections and sympathies upon the battle-ground of New Orleans, I would not furnish the moment of pure and generous feeling with any emotion or act inconsistent with them. For one, my memory and my heart revert to that scene and that time with an entire oblivion of all the circumstances that have separated me from, and placed me in opposition to, General Jackson since. I will not detract from the glory, or diminish my admiration, of the illustrious chief, by the retroactive influence of subsequent events; but, forgetting and overlooking the intervening space, I place myself where I was twenty-five years ago, with the glow of patriotic gratitude and exulting admiration that then swelled my bosom, enhanced as it was by personal affection for its object. I see him amidst his victorious fellow-soldiers, and in the presence of a city which his skill and courage had rescued from rapine and ruin, the theme of all praise, the object of all gratitude, the depository of all the tribute of the human heart. But by the transaction (now brought to mind by this bill) he was placed as it seems to me, in a still higher and nobler attitude. In the very flush of victory, with his soldiers around him, and in the city he had saved, he was summoned to a trial for an imputed misdemeanor; and I confess, Mr. President, that, more than the battle, it swells my bosom to see him bid that laurelled brow before the seat of justice—patiently taking its censure, and submitting to its award. Indeed, it was a very noble spectacle, and has enblazoned the principle of our institutions, that the military is subordinate to the civil authority, and that all men are equal before the law. General Jackson, however, was not the only person in this grand spectacle. There was, too, the representative of that quiet authority, which rests upon an unseen moral power. There was the Judge who summoned the General, who pronounced judgment upon him, at such a moment, under such circumstances. An English Monarch congratulates himself, and with good cause, that he had

"A man so bold
That dares do justice on my proper son,
And not less h'pny having such a son
That would deliver up his greatness so
Into the hands of justice."

And our Republic may with equal truth congratulate herself upon having such a Judge and such a General.

While we propose to throw a bright and warm coloring upon one of the figures in this picture, it is equally the dictate of taste, of sentiment, and of justice, that we do not throw a shade upon the other; and this, I fear, will be or may be the case, if we pass the bill in its present shape, without guarding it against unjust implications, or accompanying it with a statement of the facts.

I CAN'T DO IT."

What a volume of human misery is unfolded in that short sentence! What mighty efforts of undeveloped genius are channed by this conclusion of despondency, when a weaker chooses to interpose the onward progress of the will, and sometimes of mere human volition? What domestic happiness, what downward marches towards the gloomy and solitary abodes of poverty; what anxious solicitude that fills the breast of the dependent wife; what ardent wrestlings with the demon of despair; what social wretchedness; what deep, painful anxiety; what national evils are all depicted in the spirit of that expression! It is the language only of the self-wretched; the determination of the weak and impotent. It is the voice of the moral coward, who, standing upon the shore of some desert island in the stormy ocean of life, and looking out upon the billows strewed with the wrecks of earthly grandeur and human happiness, is so blinded by fear, that he cannot see the gleam of hope that flickers amid the surrounding gloom. It is the articulated feeling of the traveller of the desert, who, having gained an eminence, sees nothing but a barren plain before him, thirst parching his tongue, and weariness subduing his strength. But shall he lie down without hope? Nay; let him press forward, make but one effort—a green oasis will meet his vision; a cool stream will bubble up from some unforeseen fountain, and he will reach his journey's end crowned with the rich rewards of perseverance.

"Can you storm that battery?" was the question put by the Commanding General to Miller when the British had possession of it. "I'll Try," was the reply; and the effort was successful. Man is unconquerable when he stands upon the rights of man.

Oracle of Health.

AN INCIDENT.

The following romantic incident is taken from a very interesting and appropriate address delivered in the first Church in Dorchester, at the funeral of the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D. formerly pastor of that Church, by Rev. Nathaniel Hall, its present pastor. Boston Advt.

"It was during his junior year in College, that an incident occurred in his history, which both for the interest it has in itself, and the influence it exerted upon his character long, if not ever afterwards, I know I shall be pardoned in relating this story—having learned, by a visit to his room, of his great need of comfortable

clothing, and unable herself to help him, gave by her hands, had proposed to him to raise in some way the sum of money, a very small one, which would enable her to purchase for him what he needed. After many fruitless attempts to do this, he set off to meet his mother, as by previous arrangement, in Boston; having nothing in possession or prospect, but a few copper pieces which he had transferred from his trunk to his pocket, as he left his room; and these—so strong were his benevolent sympathies—he gave to a poor crippled soldier that he met on his way, and who, faint and famishing, solicited his aid.

As he went on, deeply depressed at his destitute condition and in despair at his seeming fate, he perceived something adhering to the end of his rude staff he had cut on his way; and found it to be a gold ring, into which his staff had struck itself as he walked, and having engraved upon it the words "God speed thee, friend"—its pecuniary worth proving sufficient for his present exigency, and its moral value incalculable; helping to clothe him in what he felt he needed—a cheerful faith and confidence in God. The whole incident, acting upon his sensitive nature, and predisposed as he was to see in every thing which beset him a peculiar and sacred significance, subdued and overwhelmed him, and appears to have given to his character a stronger religious determination. "That motto" (are his own words) "has ever been the support of my faith when it was feeble, and the strength of my heart when it was faint."

To obtain different Flowers from the same stem.—Split a twig of elder bush lengthways, and having scooped out the pit, fill each of the compartments with seeds of flowers, of different sorts, but which blossom about the same time; surround them with mould; and then tying together the two halves of the twig, plant the whole in a pot properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will then be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye only one stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers analogous to the seed which produced them.

Horticultural Magazine.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.

"Why, it's good to get drunk once in a while," said a rummer, "for it cleans a fellow out."

"That's a fact, it does," replied a Washingtonian; "it cleans him out of house, home, money, and friends."

To the Public.

THE subscriber has in full operation in his mill "Barrett's Garlick and Smut Machine," which cleans wheat, without waste, from all fill, and will bring into use the smut and garlick wheat, that has heretofore been almost useless.

His Carding Machines are in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Clayton, esq., whose skill in carding wool is well known.

The highest price will be given for Wheat, Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale; and also Flour and Oil.

THOS. W. HOLDEN, Esq., May 16.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1842.

Cornelius Buchanan, and Joshua Owen & wife Henrietta,

Simon Gentry and wife Martha, David Buchanan, Sally Buchanan, Vina Brinager, Peter Brinager, Israel Eastwood and wife Susan, Hinton Buchanan, Hilliard Buchanan, Thomas Mitchell and wife Martha, Lewis Morgan and wife Hixy, Prudence Buchanan, Agnes Buchanan, Priscilla Buchanan, Eliza both Buchanan, and Rosy Buchanan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant David Buchanan, Agnes Buchanan, Priscilla Buchanan, Elizabeth Buchanan, and Rosy Buchanan, are not residents of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Re-Order, for five weeks successively, that unless the defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1842.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5 00.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS a report has been put in circulation, which it uncontradicted by me may be believed by some to my injury; and as I feel that it is due to myself that the reputation should be as extensively circulated as the report, I take this method of making the matter fully understood.

The report is, that I drew up the will of my father, and influenced him to give me and my brother a particular portion of the property, with the intention of cheating and defrauding my sisters out of their just due. This charge is hard to bear; and as God is my judge, I am innocent. The easot that has been thus thrown upon me does not fit at all, and for that reason I will endeavor to return it to the right owner.

The following certificate, from those who were interested in the matter and had the best opportunity of knowing the truth of the charge, most satisfy every honest mind of my innocence.

JOHN W. LATTA.

We, the undersigned legatees, who contend against the will of our father, Thomas Latta, deceased, do most solemnly and honestly protest to the public, that we never had the least thought that our brother, John W. Latta, did influence, or try to influence, our father to make or sign over his property for the purpose of cheating us out of our rights. Those of us who live together in the family, are willing to testify at say time that our brother was opposed to drawing our father's will, but that he drew it merely to satisfy his father, and according to his direction.

Elizabeth Latta, Elendar Latta, Jane Latta, Aretha Latta, Amelia Latta, Mary Long, Rachel Latta, George Long.

May 17.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Feb. 12, 1842.

21 3v

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

April 18.

20-

The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He

would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, JR.

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